REMARKS:

Claims 1-8 are presented for examination, with claim 1 having been amended hereby.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested of the rejection (made in the November 29, 2007 Final Office Action) of claims 1, 2, 7 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,646,377 (hereinafter "Oda"), in view of U.S. Patent 6,476,799 (hereinafter "Lee et al.").

It is respectfully submitted that applicant does not necessarily concur with the Examiner in the Examiner's analysis of the claims of the present application and the Oda and Lee et al. references.

Nevertheless, in order to expedite prosecution of the application, independent claim 1 (the sole pending independent claim) has been amended hereby to more clearly distinguish over the Oda and Lee et al. references.

For example, claim 1 now recites the feature directed to:

- "the frequency of the resonant signal <u>is an integer multiple</u> of the frequency of the transmitted electromagnetic waves" (emphasis added)
- "the transmission of the electromagnetic waves and the receiving of the resonant signal occur simultaneously" (emphasis added)

It is believed, as best understood, that neither Oda nor Lee et al. teach that the frequency of the resonant signal <u>is an integer multiple</u> of the frequency of the transmitted electromagnetic waves <u>and</u> that the transmission of the electromagnetic waves and the receiving of the resonant signal <u>occur simultaneously</u>.

In fact, it is believed, as best understood, that in each of the Oda and Lee et al. references the frequency of the transmitted electromagnetic waves are equal to the frequency of the resonant signals (under which conditions, it is believed, interference may occur if both transmission and reception are continuous).

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection (made in the November 29, 2007 Final Office Action) of claims 1, 2, 7 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Oda in view of Lee et al. has been overcome.

Finally, support for the amendment to claim 1 regarding a transmitting circuit comprising

a plurality of coils in a first direction and a receiving circuit comprising a plurality of coils in a second direction which is perpendicular to the first direction may be found at page 3, lines 11-15 ("Differing from the tablet of WACOM Company, the present invention accomplishes its signal transmitting and receiving through the coils of direction X and Y respectively. Besides this, transmitting and receiving procedures of the present invention are conducted continuously, but not in an alternative way as the tablet of WACOM Company do."(emphasis added)); and page 5, lines 1-2 ("the transmitting circuits are in the direction of Y and the receiving circuits are in the direction of X" (emphasis added)). Regarding "perpendicular", it is respectfully submitted, as best understood, that Y and X directions or coordinates are conventionally viewed as perpendicular to one another.

Further, support for the amendment to claim 1 regarding an auxiliary CPU, which generates a square wave continuously, connects with the transmitting circuit, which can transmit electromagnetic waves <u>corresponding to the square wave</u> continuously may be found, for example, at page 5, lines 2-6 ("L10, L11, L12, L13, L14 and L15 stand for chips, among which <u>L13, L14 and L15 are adopted for transmitting signals</u> and L10, L11 and L12 are adopted for receiving signals. <u>A square wave signal</u>, generated by an auxiliary CPU (MCU2), is inputted into pin 3 (X port) of chips L13, L14 and L15 respectively <u>via the RX+ terminals of the transmitting circuit</u> shown in Figure 5" (emphasis added)).

Further, support for the amendment to claim 1 regarding the pen circuit receives the electromagnetic wave transmitted from the transmitting circuit to produce <u>and transmit</u> a resonant signal may be found, for example, in claim 1, as filed ("the pen circuit receives the electromagnetic wave transmitted from the transmitting circuit to produce a resonant signal; the resonant signal is transmitted to the receiving circuit continuously, and amplified by an amplifying circuit that connects with the receiving circuit" (emphasis added)).

Further, support for the amendment to claim 1 regarding the frequency of the resonant signal is an integer multiple of the frequency of the transmitted electromagnetic waves may be found, for example, at page 4, lines 18-20 ("A waveform of a transmitted electromagnetic wave according to the present invention is shown in Figure 2, wherein its cycle is of odd times of a resonance cycle determined by the inductors and capacitors in the pen." (emphasis added).

Further, support for the amendment to claim 1 regarding the resonant signal is <u>received</u> by the receiving circuit continuously, and amplified by an amplifying circuit that connects with the receiving circuit may be found, for example, in claim 1, as filed ("the pen circuit receives the

electromagnetic wave transmitted from the transmitting circuit to produce a resonant signal; the resonant signal is transmitted to the receiving circuit continuously, and amplified by an amplifying circuit that connects with the receiving circuit" (emphasis added)). In this regard, as best understood, it is believed that transmission to the receiving circuit at least implies receiving by the receiving circuit.

Further, support for the amendment to claim 1 regarding the transmission of the electromagnetic waves and the receiving of the resonant signal occur simultaneously may be found, for example, at page 3, lines 11-15 ("Differing from the tablet of WACOM Company, the present invention accomplishes its signal transmitting and receiving through the coils of direction X and Y respectively. Besides this, transmitting and receiving procedures of the present invention are conducted continuously, but not in an alternative way as the tablet of WACOM Company do."(emphasis added)).

Favorable reconsideration is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted, GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP

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